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HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report
of
The Medical Officer of Health
for the Year
1953



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953.

Councillor R. H. THOMPSON (*Chairman*).

„ B. DOYLE.
 „ D. EADEN.
 „ H. FIELDSSEND.
 „ V. J. HOULTON.
 „ C. V. MOXON.
 „ H. C. MOXON.
 „ A. MUSGRAVE.
 „ G. E. NIELD.
 „ J. R. W. SHORT.
 „ J. SIMPSON.
 „ L. STEEPLE.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed 1/2/53).

Sanitary Inspector :

WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.S.I.A., Cert. M. & F.I.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

—o—

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1953.*

—o—

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health Services in the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

This Annual Report follows upon similar lines to that prepared in recent previous years. The Ministry have again asked for particular details about certain aspects of the work. In nearly every case the particular information required is the responsibility of the County Medical Officer, and is not, therefore, discussed in this Report. Other subjects, such as Clean Food Handling, the Supervision of Meat, Milk and Other Foods, and General Health Education can be mentioned.

I am also including in this Report certain statistics concerning the services provided by the Local Health Authority which are available in your district. Although they are brief and principally statistical, I have no doubt that the details will be of value in assessing just how your district is served by those particular services.

A brief study of the statistics for the year shows that the Birth Rate has increased quite considerably over the rate for 1952, and is the highest since the fairly high rate in 1950. The Birth Rate for Hoyland compares very favourably with that for England and Wales, and for the administrative County of the West Riding, and for the average for Urban Districts within the West Riding. The Registrar General has issued a comparability factor in respect of the Birth Rate, and when this factor has been applied, the corrected Birth Rate for the district is 18·4.

The Still-Birth Rate has fallen to the same figure as that for 1951, and at 0·44 per 1,000 of the population, it compares slightly less favourably with that for the country generally, and for the administrative County of the West Riding.

The crude Death Rate for the district has risen a decimal point compared with the figure for 1952, but at that it is still considerably lower than that for England and Wales, and for the administrative County of the West Riding, and the average for the Urban Districts within the West Riding. On application of the comparability factor, the corrected Death Rate for your district was 10·4.

I am very glad to report a considerable drop in the Infantile Mortality Rate for the district. Last year I was rather worried about the high rate, but the pendulum seems to have swung practically to the opposite extreme. At 10·6 per 1,000 live births, this rate is less than half that for England and Wales, and compares even more favourably with that for the administrative County of the West Riding at 29·3, and the average for the Urban Districts within the West Riding at 27·6.

I consider that the Infantile Death Rate is a clue to the general state of health of the district, and even if we are dealing with comparatively few numbers, and one particular district, it does give encouragement to those engaged in the field of preventive medicine. This figure of the Infantile Mortality Rate for your district for 1953 is the lowest for which I have records. The figure for the year 1939 was 77·9.

Of the three infant deaths, two were due to premature birth and one the result of a birth injury. Premature births can have many causes and birth injuries can result from many factors, but one is still conscious of the important fact that the emphasis must be on Ante-Natal care, and the importance of this must be continually brought to the notice of the expectant Mother.

On studying the principal causes of death, one notices that 42% of the total number of deaths were due to diseases of Heart and Circulation, a figure somewhat in line with the figure for 1952. Also, of the total number of deaths, over 70% occurred within the age group of 65 years and over. Approximately one in every six of the total deaths was due to malignant disease in some form or another, whilst diseases of the respiratory system accounted for approximately only one in every twelve.

The part of the Annual Report which deals with Sanitary Circumstances has been prepared exclusively by my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Danks. The picture he presents shows a very satisfactory situation so far as the various activities of the Sanitary Department are concerned.

The water supply causes no concern in Hoyland, as every dwelling house is on a public supply, which is satisfactory both qualitatively and quantitatively. Drainage and sewerage is complete, except for about 27 isolated areas where there is no available sewer to deal with the sewage. Of the total closet accommodation, 99·6% is on the water carriage system. During the year, 12 pail closets and two waste water closets were converted into proper water closets, and 14 additional water closets were provided to districts where there was an insufficiency. The latter is a continuance of the policy of the Department to provide a separate W.C. for each household.

I would like to conclude my short introductory commentary by putting on record my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year. I would like, also, to thank the Clerk and other Officers of the Council for their co-operation. To Mr. Danks I offer my thanks again for his loyal service to the Department, and for his helpful advice on many occasions.

During the year I have been more fortunate than in 1952, in that I have had the services of Dr. J. J. Smith, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer. For her most valuable help and advice, and her co-operation in all matters of the Department, I am indeed grateful, and I would like to extend to her my sincere thanks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Hoyland Nether Urban District covers an acreage of 1,999 acres. The district is divided into four Wards, and the acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :—

Ward.		Acreage.		Number of Houses
Hoyland	...	259	...	1,408
Hoyland Common	...	374	...	1,226
St. Peter's	...	744	...	1,106
Elsecar	...	622	...	1,242
	Total	1,999	...	4,982

The Rateable Value of the district is £58,408, whilst the product of a penny rate is £218, as at 31st March, 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1953 as 15,840. This is an increase of 160 on the figure for 1952.

Births. There were 281 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these, 149 were males and 132 females. This figure is 65 more than that for 1952. There were 13 illegitimate births, 8 male and 5 female.

Still-Births. There were 7 still-births during the year (4 male and 3 female). There were no illegitimate still-births.

Deaths. 154 deaths were attributed to the district, 2 more than in 1952.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the country. These show how the district compares with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

Year	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Hoyland Nether U. D.
LIVE BIRTHS					
1953	15·5	17·0	15·7	17·5	17·7
1952	15·3	16·9	15·5	17·6	13·7
1951	15·5	17·3	16·7	17·8	16·5
1950	15·8	17·6	16·7	17·8	18·8
1949	16·7	18·7	18·0	18·5	17·8
STILL BIRTHS					
1953	0·35	0·43	0·34	0·38	0·44
1952	0·35	0·43	0·36	0·34	0·57
1951	0·36	0·45	0·38	0·37	0·44
1950	0·37	0·45	0·38	0·36	0·38
1949	0·39	0·47	0·40	0·37	0·51
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)					
1953	11·4	12·2	11·3	12·5	9·7
1952	11·3	12·1	11·2	12·6	9·6
1951	12·5	13·4	12·5	13·1	12·03
1950	11·6	12·3	11·6	11·8	9·5
1949	11·7	12·5	11·6	12·2	8·8

Principal Causes of Death.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.				Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	1	5
Other Infective Diseases			...	1	1	2
CANCER.						
Stomach	...	...	...	5	7	12
Lung, Bronchus			...	—	1	1
Breast	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other Sites	...	...	...	4	6	10
Leukæmia	...	...	...	—	1	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System				8	10	18
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Coronary Disease, Angina		...		17	2	19
Hypertension with Heart Disease				3	—	3
Other Heart Diseases	...	...		19	21	40
Other Circulatory Diseases			...	2	1	3
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	2	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	2	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System				1	1	2
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.						
Hyperplasia of Prostate...		...		2	—	2
VIOLENCE.						
Suicide	...	...	...	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents			...	2	1	3
All Other Accidents	...	...		3	5	8
OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES						
	...	...		7	3	10

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP			1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
Under 1 year	..	..	11	..	6	..	5	..	8	..	3	
1 to 2 years	..	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1	
2 to 5 years	..	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1	
5 to 15 years	..	..	2	..	—	..	1	..	1	..	—	
15 to 25 years	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	
25 to 45 years	..	..	12	..	5	..	11	..	10	..	6	
45 to 65 years	..	..	27	..	35	..	46	..	31	..	32	
65 years and over	..	..	81	..	101	..	125	..	99	..	110	
TOTALS			139	..	150	..	189	..	152	..	154	

Infantile Mortality. There were 3 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (2 male and 1 female), equivalent to a rate of 10·6 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths under 1 year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year		England and Wales		160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London		160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)		London Administrative County		Hoyland Nether U. D.	
1953	..	26·8	..	30·8	..	24·3	..	24·8	..	10·6	
1952	..	27·6	..	31·2	..	25·8	..	23·8	..	37·0	
1951	..	29	..	34	..	27	..	26	..	19	
1950	..	30	..	34	..	29	..	26	..	20	
1949	..	32	..	37	..	30	..	29	..	38	

**Table showing Age Distribution of
Infantile Deaths.**

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity .. ..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS .. ..	..	..	..	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
1952 .. ..	..	..	..	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	8
1951 .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	5
1950 .. ..	..	..	..	3	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	6
1949 .. ..	..	..	..	6	-	-	-	6	1	3	1	-	11

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Epidemic Diseases. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	..	..	..	:
Whooping Cough ..	..	1	..	:	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	:	:
Influenza ..	2	1	10	1	:
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	:

Inquests were held on 16 occasions and in 21 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year a total of 550 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE			1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	27	43	76	17	65
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	40	42	38	30	42
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	50	38	53	179	40
Measles .. ..	..	..	424	103	162	370	225
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	3	2	5	4	13
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	1	4	2	..	3
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	19
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2
Para-Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTALS .. ..	..	..	550	234	338	614	412

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever ..	1 · 39	1 · 44	1 · 70
Pneumonia ..	0 · 84	0 · 76	2 · 52
Measles ..	12 · 36	12 · 32	26 · 76
Whooping Cough ..	3 · 58	3 · 38	3 · 15
Erysipelas ..	0 · 14	0 · 13	0 · 18

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	3	2	7	2	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	27
Whooping Cough	3	5	3	17	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Measles	14	29	64	55	77	180	3	2	..	..	..	..	424
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	4	6	5	8	40
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
TOTALS	19	38	74	82	87	208	8	8	4	6	8	8	550

Scarlet Fever. The falling off in incidence of Scarlet Fever experienced towards the end of 1952 continued into 1953. During the first quarter only 6 cases were notified. During the second quarter there were 2 cases, 5 during the third quarter, and 14 in the fourth quarter, making a total of 27 cases notified during the year. This gives an attack rate of 1·70, which compares slightly unfavourably with that for the rest of the country. Of the cases reported, 23 occurred under the age of 10 years, and 14 occurred under the age of 5. Approximately 80% of the cases were admitted to Hospital for isolation, and there was no resultant morbidity reported to me.

Diphtheria. The district again experienced complete freedom from Diphtheria during the year, the sixth successive year in which this happy state of affairs has been experienced. Throughout the whole country the prevalence of Diphtheria is getting less and less. During 1953 a provisional figure of 240 cases of Diphtheria were notified throughout England and Wales, with 24 deaths (again a provisional figure). A decade ago there were over 23,000 notifications, with getting on for 1,000 deaths.

I think we must attribute this disappearance of the disease to the scheme for systematic immunisation of the child population against the disease. One might nearly say that whilst we feel pleased about this situation, a danger lurks in that the general public might become too pleased themselves about it, and not consider there is any longer the need to have the baby immunised. The attitude being adopted by some, unfortunately, is that "Diphtheria is a thing of the past, so why should we bother having the child immunised. Let us have the child immunised against Whooping Cough instead." This is a most regrettable attitude of mind, and we must do everything we possibly can to stop it from becoming the accepted opinion. The freedom from Diphtheria, which we all delight to report, is due, entirely, to the maintenance of the immunity to the infection amongst the child population. Unless the public continue to have their children immunised and, if possible, provided with a reinforcing dose of the antigen at School entrance age, we are going to run into danger. Immediately the immunity amongst the population begins to wane this most dreadful disease of Diphtheria is liable to strike again, and strike suddenly and with probably very devastating results.

The whole resources of our Department are used to keep up this propaganda in the interests of immunisation against Diphtheria, and by posters, talks at Clinics and in Schools, I and my field-workers are doing everything we can to keep the subject before the mind of the

public. During the year only 129 children under the age of 5 years, and 44 children between the ages of 5 and 15, received primary immunisation. Reinforcing doses of the antigen were given to 136 children at the age of 5, when they were commencing their School life. These figures are not as good as they could be, and it is our endeavour to attempt to get a minimum of 75% of all babies immunised before their first birthday.

Measles. During 1953, 424 cases of Measles were notified, representing an attack rate of 26·76, as against a figure of 12·36 for the rest of the country. From this you will observe that the district experienced a rather sharp incidence of this disease. It seemed to start early in the year, as a result of which 225 cases were notified during the first quarter. During the second quarter 184 cases were notified, with 15 in the third quarter, and none at all in the fourth quarter.

The disease attacked the young people, about 90% of the cases occurring between the ages of 3 and 9 years. The biggest number probably occurred in the ages round about 5 and 6 years — in other words just at the time they commenced School. A bringing together of children for the first time may predispose to those virus infections if weather conditions are not too good, and if there are some infectious cases present amongst the young population. The type of Measles that we experienced in Hoyland was a normal, mild to moderately severe type, and I have no reports of any resultant unhappy complications.

Since early in August the district has been practically free from the disease. Up to the time of writing the Report, it is doubtful whether there have been more than 5 cases. Of course, Measles is a very highly infectious disease and can be a very dangerous disease. When a child is suffering from Measles, or symptoms suggestive of Measles, parents should call a Doctor, and the child should be kept isolated until the Doctor has advised the parents that infection no longer exists. I am afraid that this is not being done, and a child suffering from a mild attack of Measles is, nevertheless, highly infectious. Because the child is not ill that child might be allowed to mix about with his or her companions, and thus prolong the spread of infection.

Whooping Cough. Towards the end of 1952 Whooping Cough seemed to be fairly prevalent in the district, and this continued into 1953. During the first quarter 20 cases were notified. There were no cases notified during the second quarter, but 6 were notified in

the third quarter, and 24 in the fourth quarter, a total of 50 cases altogether for the year. The attack rate for the district was 3·15, as against a figure of 3·58 for England and Wales. It seems that the disease was fairly common throughout the country, and the attack rate for Hoyland was below average.

Whooping Cough, like Measles, is a very highly infectious disease, and it, too, can be a dangerous disease, particularly in the very young. There was one death from Whooping Cough during the year, a little girl of 2 years, who died from Broncho-pneumonia as a complication of Whooping Cough.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough was begun in 1952, and was continued in 1953. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is still being studied by the Medical Research Council, and the County Council's Scheme, therefore, is still a question of three injections at monthly intervals. Private Practitioners have immunised children with a combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough antigen, probably involving, in all, three injections. As the County Council's scheme stands at the moment, to protect against both diseases means five injections. Some Mothers of young babies begin to find it a wearying business to attend five successive months so that the child may have an injection, and I have heard it said that rather than submit the child to such a prolonged course, they would cut out the protection against Diphtheria and concentrate on Whooping Cough. If this attitude became widespread it would become very dangerous, and we are on the look-out for this danger and are encouraging Mothers not to think in this way at all. Children are being immunised against Whooping Cough, and during the year 47 children received this protection in Hoyland.

Poliomyelitis. This disease was not experienced in the district for the fourth year in succession. This state of affairs we trust will remain, for no disease caught the imagination so much as Poliomyelitis did within the last few years, and it is questionable if any disease caused so much fear amongst the parents and guardians of young children.

Pneumonia. There were 40 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, only a very slight decrease when compared with the figure for the previous year. The attack rate of 2·52 compares very unfavourably with that for the rest of the country, and indicates a comparatively high incidence. The cases were of the acute primary type, and of the total number of 40 cases, 23 occurred over the age of 25 and 8 over the age of 65 years.

Pneumonia accounted for 5 deaths during the year, all cases occurring in the higher age groups.

Tuberculosis. There were 18 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1953. Of those, 11 were Tuberculosis of the lungs (Pulmonary) and 7 were Non-Pulmonary type. The following table indicates the age and sex distribution of the cases notified.

Tuberculosis.
New Cases notified during 1953.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 5 years ... ..	...	...	1	1
5 — 15 years	1	...	2	2
15 — 25 years	1	...	...	1
25 — 35 years	2	2	...	...
35 — 45 years ... ..	...	...	...	...
45 — 65 years	2	1	...	...
65 years and over ...	1	1	...	...
Totals	7	4	3	4

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

This would indicate that there was a slight increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis during 1953. The increase is small and has no special significance. There were 5 deaths during 1953 (4 male and 1 female). Each of the four males died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and their ages ranged between 57 and 73 years. The female was a young child, who died from Tubercular Meningitis.

The Tuberculosis Service in this district works very well indeed. I am glad to report that a happy co-operation exists amongst the three sections dealing with the Tuberculosis Service. Those three sections, of course, are the Regional Hospital Board for treatment, the Local Health Authority for care and after-care, and the District Council for general epidemiological work. We have a Chest Physician with an up-to-date Clinic easily available, and in him we have a most helpful colleague, always most willing to advise with any case about which we might have some difficulty. The link-up between the Chest Physician and the Local Health Authority, through the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, is complete in that this Officer, exclusively employed in Tuberculosis work, actually comes in contact with the patients at the Clinic and in their homes. The chain is completed when the District Council links up with the service. As the Divisional Scheme for Preventive Medical Services is constituted, I, as the Medical Officer of Health and the Divisional Medical Officer for the Part III Services, complete this chain of service. The District Council's responsibility in the Tuberculosis Service is to alleviate any unsatisfactory circumstances in the epidemiological field. The most important, of course, is the provision of housing for the Tuberculous patient, and I am glad to say that I have always had the co-operation of your Housing Committee when housing matters were to be reviewed in connection with any case.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

There was no occasion to use the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act of 1951 during the period under review.

FOOD POISONING.

One case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year. The patient was a female of 63, and the case was reported during the second quarter of the year. Routine enquiries were instituted, but we

were never able to confirm the causal factor. There were no more cases, and there was no history that the patient had been in contact with other cases of Food Poisoning in any of the surrounding districts.

It is very satisfying when a district remains so free from Food Poisoning during the year. In your district, of course, tradespeople, food handlers and purveyors of foods have become hygiene conscious. Your Chief Sanitary Inspector takes a keen interest in this section of the public hygiene within the district, and it is very gratifying to note the co-operation he is receiving. From my point of view, I have to confine my emphasis of the need for care in food handling to groups of people whom I may meet at Clinics or in Schools, or at meetings connected with the Parent-Teachers' Associations, etc. At Clinics the Health Visitors take every opportunity to talk about this subject, and I am conscious that in Hoyland the people appreciate the need for care in this direction. It is our intention to persist in our propaganda efforts by every means at our disposal.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health Education should be a matter of the utmost interest to everyone. About the most valuable possession a person can have is good health. It behoves Practitioners of Preventive Medicine to exercise every effort to bring home to the people exactly what good health is, how it can be acquired, and how it can be maintained. Let us forget about the idea that because we are not ill we must obviously be in good health. Good health and living healthily is not only a physical state, but a mental state. It should be the desire of everyone to be interested in this subject, but I find that it is not easy to get the man in the street interested in health matters. When there is an outbreak of devastating infectious disease, an interest is kindled and folk are prepared to listen to any suggestions about preventive measures. Yet it is a fact that the average person is interested in health when taught the fundamentals of healthy living. I welcome every opportunity I get to talk on health subjects, and during the year I have had the privilege of talking in Hoyland at Parent-Teachers' Meetings, and to some of the senior pupils in School. We are always prepared in this Department to discuss health education with any interested group or groups of persons.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. All cases of Infectious Disease requiring hospital treatment are dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board. Cases are usually admitted to Wath Wood Hospital, but also may be admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, or Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

GENERAL HOSPITALS. As in previous years, the Sheffield and Barnsley Hospitals are available to patients from the area.

Laboratory Services. The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield, Barnsley and Sheffield are available for examinations and the staff are always happy to collaborate on any epidemiological matters which may arise.

Ambulance Facilities. The district is covered by the service operated from the Depot in Hoyland under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer. There are seven vehicles, six of them radio controlled.

Tuberculosis. The district is served by the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley.

Mortuary. Accommodation is available at the Sanitary Depot, West Street, Hoyland, and serves the whole area.

Clinics. Below are tables showing the various clinics held within the Hoyland Nether District, and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1953.

Child Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during 1953	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott: Miss M. F. Senior. Miss M. E. Baddiley.	Tuesday p.m.	166	2468
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw: Miss D. Rimmer.	Thursday p.m.	95	3078

Ante-Natal and Other Clinics.

Name and Address of Clinic Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw: Miss M. F. Senior. Miss M. E. Baddiley.	Monday p.m.	528
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw: Miss D. Rimmer.	Wednesday p.m.	163

Other Clinics conducted in the same above premises are :—

Minor Ailments; School; Ophthalmological; Speech Therapy;
Group Teaching by Mental Health Home Teacher;
Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises Clinics, etc.

Health Visiting.

	HEALTH VISITOR	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Hoyland Common, Hoyland	Miss D. Rimmer	6, Kirk Balk, Hoyland	Hoyland 3179
Elsecar, Platts Common	Miss M. F. Senior	24, St. Andrew's Cres., Hoyland	
,,	Miss M. E. Baddiley	120, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield 38438

I consider that the Health Visitor is about the most important field-worker in the service. Her opportunities are legion. She meets problems daily, and they vary tremendously in their complexities. A good Health Visitor, who is acceptable in the home and in whom the people look for guidance in health matters, and even occasional social problems, is a valuable asset indeed. The Health Visitor is the link between the Practitioner and the Health Service, and probably between the Practitioner and the Hospital Service. The old idea of the Health Visitor being responsible solely for the Welfare Clinic, and probably visiting the Schools, has been very much amended, and the scope of her work widened to the general advantage of the service.

I have no doubt that in Hoyland you know the three Health Visitors, and I am sure you have recognised in them a highly efficient medico-social team. During the year, amongst them, those three ladies have made over 4,500 visits in connection with their duties, and those visits to homes of the people within the Hoyland district.

Midwifery Service.

	MIDWIFE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Hoyland, Elsecar, Platts Common	Mrs. H. A. Knowles	'Shenstone,' Woodhouse Road, Hoyland	Hoyland 2249
Hoyland, Hoyland Common	Miss N. Walker	8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar	Hoyland 3104

During the year these Midwives attended 126 confinements, 91 as Midwives and 35 in the capacity of Maternity Nurses. Each of them is mobile and is qualified to use, and possesses, a Gas and Air Machine for the provision of analgesia in child-birth. Of the total number of confinements conducted by these ladies, 78 received the benefits of Gas and Air Analgesia.

Home Nursing.

Home Nursing is carried out in the Hoyland District by the undermentioned County Home Nurses.

	HOME NURSE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Hoyland Nether	Mrs. M. Bramley	16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland	Hoyland 2181
Hoyland Common	Miss A. I. Middleton	17, South Road, High Green	High Green 25

Over and above there is a private Nursing Association which provides a Nurse who operates principally in the Hoyland Common district. I can only deal with the official County Service, and any statistics which I may give are exclusively to that Service. During the year a total number of 6,951 visits were made by these Home Nurses. The two Nurses we have covering the Hoyland area are both very highly trained and competent Nurses. They are both mobile.

Domestic Help Service.

One of the most valuable services available to the general public is the Domestic Help Service, which provides for the help of a highly efficient housewife to take over the responsibilities of the running of a home when the Mother and Wife of the home is ill, or when other illness in the home demands that she concentrate on the care of the patient. These Home Helps are doing a most excellent job of work, and I am exceedingly grateful for their contribution to the general welfare of the people whom they serve. I have made it clear to my Health Visitors, Nurses and Midwives, that on becoming aware of an urgent need for help in a home, they must provide it immediately, not necessarily waiting for the completion of the usual formalities before the service is provided. I consider that the value of this service is in direct proportion to the speed with which it can be provided.

The demand for the service in Hoyland is as great as ever, and from the pool of very efficient persons we have been able to supply the demand. I must admit that from time to time there has been a danger that I might overstep the amount of Domestic Help hours I am allowed, and there have been occasions when I have been forced to cut down a little in the number of hours available to patients. This has been a temporary measure only and did not last long. Indeed, this service is so popular throughout the County that towards the end of the year discussions were taking place at County level with a view to increasing the establishment of Domestic Helps throughout the County.

During 1953 a total of 15,746 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Hoyland Nether Urban District. This is an increase of nearly 3,000 over the high figure for 1952. This indicates a very substantial contribution to the general well-being of many homes in the district.

In all, 21 Domestic Helps were employed, attending at the homes of 90 cases. Of these, 41 were continuing cases from 1952 — the remainder being new ones.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available could be classified as follows :—

Aged and General Illness	...	71
Children	... ..	2
Maternity	... ..	15
Tuberculosis	... ..	2
		—
		90

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent Authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome. Each house has water laid on to the sink.

In certain parts of the district the service pipes are too small or have become "furred up" inside to such an extent as to be unable to meet the demands made on them on every occasion, with the result that the flow of water is unsatisfactory. During the year several cases of this kind have been dealt with, and new lengths of water service pipe of the requisite size put in.

The following information of the water supply to Hoyland has been given by the Manager of the Dearne Valley Water Board.

Water main extensions have been laid on the Greenfield Housing Scheme to complete the 6" trunk main system between Green Lane and Elsecar, of which the properties below the Barber Street Extension have been transferred to the distribution system ex Roebuck Reservoir.

Ministerial approval has been obtained for 9" diameter trunk mains ex Roebuck via the Jump Housing Scheme for Greenfield, Elsecar, Cobcar, and the proposed C.I.H.A. Housing Scheme near Cobcar.

No serious bacteriological water supply sample results have been obtained in the Hoyland Township and the alterations at the Roebuck Reservoir completed by September have more evenly balanced the hardness characteristics of the water supplied throughout the Township.

Detailed surveys are being made of all areas in Hoyland as preparatory work for a comprehensive overhaul.

There are still too many properties supplied from small diameter service pipes which are inadequate for present day demands.

Rainfall and Temperatures for 1953.

Month			Temperatures	
	Rainfall		Maximum	Minimum
January	...	· 49 inches	52 degrees	28 degrees
February	...	1 · 66 „	58 „	28 „
March	...	· 73 „	66 „	28 „
April	...	1 · 69 „	64 „	36 „
May	...	1 · 79 „	82 „	42 „
June	...	1 · 22 „	82 „	44 „
July	...	1 · 67 „	86 „	54 „
August	...	1 · 53 „	90 „	52 „
September	...	1 · 09 „	78 „	44 „
October	...	1 · 55 „	70 „	34 „
November	...	1 · 64 „	60 „	34 „
December	...	1 · 04 „	56 „	34 „

Temperatures taken in the shade with a Fahrenheit Thermometer
at Elsecar Sewage Works 170 feet above sea level.

Readings taken at 9 a.m. each day for the previous 24 hours.

Hottest Days, 1952 ... 18th and 19th May ... 84 degrees.

Hottest Day, 1953 ... 13th August ... 90 degrees.

Coldest Days, 1952 ... 27th January & 26th November ... 24 degrees.

Coldest Days, 1953 ... 5th and 6th January, 8th and 9th February,
3rd and 4th March ... 28 degrees each day.

Greatest Rainfall for one month, 1952 ... 3·51 inches ... October.

Greatest Rainfall for one month, 1953 ... 1·79 inches ... May.

Total Rainfall, 1952 ... 18·84 inches.

Total Rainfall, 1953 ... 16·10 inches.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Both the Shortwood and Elsecar Works are producing a satisfactory effluent and in consequence no complaints have arisen from the inspections carried out by the Rivers Board. In the coming year we intend renewing the circular sprinkler together with the detritus screens at the Elsecar Works, and a further section of the brickwork surrounding the circular filters will be repaired in accordance with general policy.

Additional work has been placed upon the department by the completion of cesspools at Distillery Side and Footrill and regular emptying is carried out.

Apart from normal maintenance occasioned by blockage the sewerage system is working satisfactorily. The number of drains cleared by the Department during the year is as follows:—

Private Drains	...	233
Housing Schemes	...	118

Ponds.

A complaint was received that water that had collected in a hollow on the Greenfield Housing Estate was beginning to smell.

In view of the fact that the pond appeared to be a favourite playing ground of children living in the nearby Council Houses, I obtained a number of samples of the water and submitted them to the Medical Research Council's Laboratory at Wakefield for examination.

The bacteriologist report was as follows:—

Probable number of coliform bacilli McConkey's two days. 37°C.
180 + per 100 mls.

Probable number of faecal coli B. Coli type 1. 180 + per 100 mls.

Other examinations: Cl. Welchii present in 10 mls.

The above report was interpreted as follows:

The presence of B. Coli type 1 in such large numbers indicated that the water was grossly contaminated with sewage. The presence of Cl. Welchii indicated long-standing pollution and the conditions most favourable for the growth of Typhoid and Para-Typhoid.

Extensive tests were carried out to the nearby sewers, one of which was found to be defective. The defect was remedied and work of tipping was commenced in order that the hollow could be filled in.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour, the staff consisting of one foreman, three motor drivers, nine loaders and one salvage worker. The destructor and tips are controlled by the foremen.

No change was made in the transport of the department during the year and at the 31st March, 1954, it was as follows:—

No. 2 Motor — Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 5 Motor — Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 6 Motor — Shelbrooke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper.

Collection.

Table II shows the number of receptacles emptied and loads removed, together with their estimated weight.

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings which are carried out in winter and summer, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week in each period being weighed.

Dustbins were emptied on the average of 39 times, pails 52 times and privies 8 times during the year.

Disposal.

Table III shows the place of disposal of the 6,785 tons of refuse collected.

Above 94% of the refuse is now being tipped at Milton Tip, in accordance with Ministry of Health requirements.

Costing.

Table IV gives details of the expenditure in connection with the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year ending 31st March, 1954, and Table V summarises these costs, giving the cost per ton of refuse collected both inclusive and exclusive of general administrative, depreciation and loan charges.

Closet Accommodation.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year :—

Type.				No.
Water Closets	...	...	...	5,850
Waste Water Closets		...	...	3
Privies	...	...	...	5
Pail Closets	...	...	...	10
Total			...	<hr/> 5,868

During the year, 2 Waste Water Closets and 12 Pail Closets were converted into Fresh Water Closets.

Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, empowers local authorities to require that buildings shall have sufficient closet accommodation.

It is the Council's view that sufficient closet accommodation is at least one Water Closet for each house.

Action under the above-mentioned section of the Public Health Act was taken in connection with houses having a reasonable expectation of life and 12 additional Water Closets were provided during the year.

Public Cleansing Service.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1954.

Table I shows the number of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I.
Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ..	4	...	1,627	1,631
Hoyland Common	...	1	1,260	1,261
St. Peter's ...	1	...	1,030	1,031
Elsecar ... ..	...	9	1,265	1,274
Totals ...	5	10	5,182	5,197

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 75.

Provision and Maintenance of Dustbins.

The provision and maintenance of dustbins scheme was continued and has operated efficiently during the year.

Dustbins issued during the year for all purposes numbered 454. Of this number, 162 were issued to Council Houses, 286 to privately owned properties and 6 for trade refuse purposes.

The total cost of the bins amounted to £653 10s. 3d.

TABLE II.
Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	200,041	1,869	6,317	18	0
Privy Middens	37	5	13	0	0
Pails	586	17	44	12	0
Total . . .	200,664	1,891	6,375	10	0
Trade Refuse ...	2,748	583	410	1	0
Grand Total ...	203,412	2,474	6,785	11	0

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 22·28 cwts. The following statement shows the comparative figure for the past five years.

1949	...	28·33 cwts.
1950	...	26·04 „
1951	...	25·13 „
1952	...	24·79 „
1953	...	22·28 „

Refuse is disposed of by incineration and by tipping at Milton tip. The tipping is entirely controlled, whilst the incinerator has dealt adequately with trade refuse, fish offal, etc.

TABLE III.
Public Cleansing Service — Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL				
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	
REFUSE DESTROYER :—					
Trade Refuse	583	T. C. Q. 410 1 0	—	T. C. Q. —	
Tips :—House Refuse :—					
Milton Tip	—	—	1891	6375 10 0	
TOTALS	583	410 1 0	1891	6375 10 0	
PERCENTAGE—1952/53		5·41%		94·59%	
PERCENTAGE—1953/54		6·03%		93·97%	

TABLE IV. Public Cleansing Service.
Details of Expenditure, Year ending 31st March, 1954.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	3538 16 4		
2	Superannuation	43 18 5		
3	National Insurance	117 19 9		
4	Tools and Implements	7 5 0		
5	Transport Charges	2617 18 2		
6	Miscellaneous	54 18 6		
7	Proportion of General Charges	133 8 11		6514 5 1
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	35 6 10		
9	Superannuation	1 9 3		
10	National Insurance	17 6		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	—		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	—		
15	Loan Charges	64 14 0		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	1 6 9	103 14 4	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	330 13 5		
19	Superannuation	13 0 2		
20	National Insurance	8 9 8		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	5 0 0		
22	Tools and Implements	11 6 0		
23	Transport Charges	—		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	12 9 1	380 18 4	
	Salvage.			
26	Wages	803 7 4		
27	Superannuation	6 17 11		
28	National Insurance	15 8 6		
29	Maintenance	—		
30	Transport Charges	—		
31	Miscellaneous	8 2 9		
32	Proportion of General Charges	30 14 6	864 11 0	1349 3 8
Gross Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				£7863 8 9
Less Gross Income—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				995 17 6
Net Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage ..				£6867 11 3

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

ITEM	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		
		Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING
				Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	5881 16 0	6514 5 1	37 13 7	103 14 4	335 4 8
2	Gross Income ..	29 6 8	29 6 8	14 13 4	14 13 4	—
3	Net Cost	5852 9 4	6484 18 5	23 0 3	89 1 0	335 4 8
4	Net Cost per Ton ..	17 3	19 1	1	3	1 0
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	373 4 11	413 11 7	1 9 4	5 13 7	21 7 7
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	1088 16 7	1206 9 11	4 5 7	16 11 4	62 7 4
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	26·84d.	29·74d.	0·10d.	0·41d.	1·54d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £	7·84%	8·69%	0·03%	0·12%	0·45%

Estimated Population	15,840
Number of Houses or Premises	5,375
Rateable Value of District	£58,408
Product of 1d. Rate	£218
Total Rates in the £	28/6

Year ending 31st March, 1954.

DISPOSAL			SALVAGE		TOTAL COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE	
TIPPING	TOTAL					
Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
380 18 4	372 18 3	484 12 8	833 16 6	864 11 0	7088 10 9	7863 8 9
—	14 13 4	14 13 4	951 17 6	951 17 6	995 17 6	995 17 6
380 18 4	358 4 11	469 19 4	Cr.118 1 0	Cr. 87 6 6	6092 13 3	6867 11 3
1 2	1 1	1 5	Cr. 4	Cr. 3	18 0	1 0 3
24 5 10	22 16 11	29 19 5	Cr. 7 10 7	Cr. 5 11 4	388 11 3	437 19 8
70 17 4	66 12 11	87 8 8	Cr. 21 19 4	16 4 10	1133 10 4	1277 13 9
1·75d.	1·64d.	2·16d.	Cr. 0·54d.	0·40d.	27·94d.	31·50d.
0·51%	0·48%	0·63%	0·15%	0·11%	8·17%	9·21%

T. C. Q.

Total Tonnage Collected	..	..	..	6,785 11 0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum				432 15 0
do.	do.	day		1 3 3
Average length of haul	..	..	..	One Mile

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

As in previous years the collection of Salvage has remained an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service.

During the year the Salvage Bonus Incentive Scheme has worked satisfactorily.

The amount of Waste Paper collected during the year was again increased although the income from the sale of Waste Paper fell by £90.

However, after allowing for Wages, Salvage Bonus, Materials, Insurance, etc., a profit of £87 6s. 6d. was made from this service, and when it was realised that if these waste materials were not collected as salvage and sold they would still have to be collected and disposed of as rubbish, this small profit appears in a better light.

Salvage Statistics.

Year ended 31st March, 1954.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	126	2	—	—	926	7	4
Ferrous Metals ...	—	13	2	—	3	8	0
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	—	—	1	21	2	2	0
Shoppersy	3	11	0	21	20	0	2
	130	7	0	14	£951	17	6

Total Salvage Sold.

May 1940 to March 1954.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	1113	10	1	—	8324	5	11
Ferrous Metals ...	125	2	2	21	210	8	7½
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	2	8	1	12	72	3	5
Rubber	7	4	2	—	15	19	3
Rags	30	12	2	19	308	17	1
Bones	10	3	—	3	41	17	10½
Glass	3	12	—	—	14	0	1
Shoppersy	6	12	1	27	67	14	2
	1299	5	3	26	£9055	6	5

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following visits were made for the abatement of nuisances and for the supervision of work in progress:—

Housing.				No. of
Nature of Inspections				Visits paid
Housing and Public Health Acts	...	...	...	908
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	235
Miscellaneous Housing	...	...	...	14
Housing Works in Progress...	...	...	...	184
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	76

Meat and Food Inspections.

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	11
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	58
Butchers...	...	...	...	...	33
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	18
Grocers	...	...	...	...	74
Greengrocers and Fruiterers...	...	...	...	...	26
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	39
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	8
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	88
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	34
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	35
Food Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	58
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	10
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	25
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	23
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	36

Infectious Disease.

Inquiries and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5

General Sanitation.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	165
Drainage	...	...	...	...	518
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	11
Factories...	...	...	...	...	72
Workshops	...	...	...	...	38
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	28
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	34
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	412
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	58
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	84
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	29
Interviews	...	...	...	...	438
Salvage	...	...	...	...	47
Schools	...	...	...	...	18
Shops	...	...	...	...	35
Total No. of Inspections					4,022

Table VI shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.**Number of Notices Served.**

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/52	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out-standing 31/12/53
Informal ...	11	225	180	—	56
Statutory ..	1	43	18	—	26
Total ...	12	268	198	—	82

During the year, 428 complaints were reported as follows:—

Nature of Complaint					No. received
Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	40
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	173
Choked Street Gully	...	...	...	...	2
Choked Sewer	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Sinks	...	...	...	...	1
Burst Water Pipes...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	5
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	33
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	31
Defective W.C. Apartment	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. Pedestal	...	...	...	...	3
Defective W.C. Cistern	...	...	...	...	3
Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	116
Insufficient Water Supply	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/> 428

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Leaflets bought from the Central Council for Health Education were made available to the public. The leaflets cover a wide range of subjects and are both informative and interesting. Posters dealing with clean food and other health subjects have been exhibited.

It is now accepted as a regular engagement for the Chief Sanitary Inspector to visit the Kirk Balk Modern Secondary School to address the senior girls on the subject of Environmental Hygiene. The Headmistress, Miss K. M. Dunnett, M.A., is keenly interested in the subject of hygiene in particular and civics in general. It is extremely encouraging to see such interest taken by the Headmistress of such a large School and to observe the interest and eagerness of the scholars to hear of the work and activities of the Health Department.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

HOUSING.

During the year 1953 a total of 230 houses were inspected for housing defects, 908 visits being made for this purpose.

The repair and maintenance of dwelling-houses continued to receive the close attention of the department during the year.

In addition to preparing a considerable amount of specifications and schedules of repairs and supervising the work, representations were made to the Council in connection with 7 houses which were considered to be not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense.

Five houses were demolished during the year.

The Drive to see that each house is provided with a separate Water Closet was continued and 14 additional Water Closets were installed.

During the year, 68 Council houses and 11 privately built houses were erected and tenanted.

Building on the Council's Greenfield Housing Site was completed during the year.

Work was commenced on 26 three bedroom type houses on the Cobcar Lane Site.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year under review, this matter has received a considerable amount of attention. The following properties were dealt with during the year:—

Type of House	INFESTATIONS.						
	Cricket	Bugs	Rats & Mice	Cock-roaches	Ear-wigs	Silver-fish	Miscellaneous
Council Houses ...	2	2	3	24	31	7	—
Other Houses ...	6	29	30	92	—	3	6

The preparation used for the eradication of bed bugs has again been D.D.T. Liquid.

The practice of making free issues of D.D.T. Liquid, D.D.T. Powder and Gammexane Dust has been continued with good results.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The good progress made in previous years in the operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, has continued. Only bottled designated milk is now sold within the district.

All the vehicles are covered and the roundsmen wear washable smocks or overalls.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

During the year 4 samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological and biological examination. All 4 were satisfactory, but one sample was found to be tuberculous.

One supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk, two to retail Pasteurised milk and one Sterilised milk in the area were granted.

Ice Cream.

During the year 8 samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

7 classified as Grade 1

1 „ „ „ 2

Meat and Other Foods.

The carcasses of 32 pigs were inspected during the year, the pigs being killed for the owners' personal use by licensed slaughtermen. It was not found necessary to condemn any part of the carcasses and offal.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known) ...					32
Number Inspected ...					32
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcases condemned ...					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..					
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...					
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcases condemned ...					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...					

Items of other foodstuff found unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

Tinned Foodstuffs.				No. of Cans or Jars
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	26
Pears	...	...	...	13
Baked Beans	...	...	...	29
Rabbit	...	...	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	4
Milk	...	...	...	25
Ham	...	...	...	20
Tomatoes	...	...	...	64
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	10
Table Jellies	...	...	...	46
Pilchards	...	...	...	2
Peas	...	...	...	77
Corned Beef	...	...	...	31
Pressed Brisket	...	...	...	8
Cherries	...	...	...	39
Soup	...	...	...	4
Tongue	...	...	...	17
Oranges	...	...	...	3
Kidneys	...	...	...	2
Plums...	...	...	...	17
Raspberries	...	...	...	2
Apricots	...	...	...	3
Strawberries	...	...	...	16
Pineapple	...	...	...	27
Peaches	...	...	...	38
Cream...	...	...	...	5
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	3
Prunes	...	...	...	17
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	8
Sausages	...	...	...	4
Damsons	...	...	...	7
Pork	...	...	...	1
Carrots	...	...	...	1
Bilberries	...	...	...	3
Blackberries	...	...	...	1
Spaghetti	...	...	...	1
Beetroot	...	...	...	1
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	8

Other Foodstuffs.

Cheese...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Ham ...	...	...	...	5 „
Compound Fat	...	...	...	28 „
Beef Dripping	...	...	...	20 „
Mutton	...	...	...	95 „
Lamb ...	...	...	...	133 „
Pie Meat	...	...	...	52 „
Tongue	...	...	...	15 „
Beef ...	...	...	...	195 „
Pork ...	...	...	...	21 „
Pig's Head	...	...	...	1
Beast's Head and Tongue	...	...	...	1
Milk Chocolate Walnut Whirls			...	6,660

Clean Food Campaign.

The Council's Clean Food Campaign has again progressed steadily and favourably during the year. Another Butcher's shop has been completely re-designed and fitted with modern hygienic equipment. The standard in this trade has greatly improved.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken by the local District Council Sanitary Inspector and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

During the year, 44 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table VII.

Sample No. 917 was reported by the Analysts as containing only 92·3% of the minimum amount of fat required. The Producer was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

TABLE VII.**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

No. of Sample	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Preservative
897	12.13	3.55	8.58	Nil
898	12.10	3.50	8.60	..
899	12.52	3.85	8.67	..
900	12.77	4.00	8.77	..
901	12.38	3.70	8.68	..
902	12.23	3.65	8.58	..
903	12.11	3.45	8.66	..
904	12.06	3.45	8.61	..
905	12.06	3.40	8.66	..
906	12.62	3.85	8.77	..
907	Broken	in	Transit	
908				
909	12.05	3.40	8.65	..
910	11.74	3.10	8.64	..
911	11.93	3.40	8.53	..
912	11.90	3.40	8.50	..
913	11.82	3.00	8.82	..
914	12.30	3.40	8.90	..
915	12.68	4.00	8.68	..
916	11.90	3.40	8.50	..
917	12.03	2.77	9.26	..
918	12.18	3.35	8.83	..
919	12.03	3.30	8.73	..
920	12.10	3.45	8.65	..
921	12.03	3.45	8.58	..
922	11.61	3.10	8.51	..
923	12.45	3.80	8.65	..
924	12.15	3.50	8.65	..
925	12.70	3.90	8.80	..
926	12.22	3.50	8.72	..
927	11.74	3.10	8.64	..
928	12.28	3.55	8.73	..
929	11.84	3.00	8.84	..
930	12.48	3.70	8.78	..
931	12.20	3.50	8.70	..
932	12.72	3.80	8.92	..
933	12.36	3.70	8.66	..
934	12.78	4.20	8.58	..
935	12.30	3.60	8.70	..
936	12.30	3.60	8.70	..
937	12.06	3.55	8.51	..
938	12.37	3.60	8.77	..
939	12.68	3.90	8.78	..
940	12.16	3.55	8.61	..
Average	12.21	3.52	8.69	..

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year there were 33 complaints of infestation by rats and mice. The mice were quickly and easily disposed of. In the cases of rat infestations pre-baiting and poisoning on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Food was carried out.

The Council's Sewage Works and Salvage Depot were treated on two and six occasions respectively.

Three Schools were reported to have infestations of mice in the School Canteens. These complaints were dealt with promptly and with 100% success in each case.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The Caravan Site at Upper Hoyland licensed by the Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has continued to function successfully during the year. The site is attractively laid out and is undoubtedly serving a very useful purpose.

The Site now holds 17 Caravans of the Modern Trailer Type.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 - 1938.

Thirty-five visits were made during the year under the above Acts. Two cases were found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and these were dealt with by informal action.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 44 Factories and Workshops registered in the district and 110 inspections have been carried out during the year.

During the year one case of inadequate ventilation and one case of inadequate temperature being maintained were dealt with.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year 52 plans were passed as follows :—

- 4 Garages.
- 5 Bungalows.
- 34 Houses.
- 9 Extensions to Shops or Houses.

